Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Results Climate 2014

Dutch investment: €370 million

RENEWABLE ENERGY

An **additional 2.6 million people** gained access to clean energy in 2014



20 countries assisted **to reduce CO_2** through the WB Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)

Renewable energy investments by multilateral development banks avoided **15 million tonnes** of CO_2, which is equal to taking **5 million cars** off the road

LAND USE AND FORESTS

Together with **50 organisations** the World Resources Institute launched **Global Forest Watch**: an open data instrument to track global forest cover and reverse deforestation

FLEGT helped **6 countries** to **stop illegal logging** by improving regulation and governance of the forest sector. **9 countries** are in negotiations with FLEGT

The IUCN Ecosystem Alliance **improved the management of more than 760,000 hectares** of land and improved livelihood conditions in over **290 communities** in countries like **India, Phillipines and Uganda**

CLIMATE SMART DEVELOPMENT

MITIGATION

ADAPTATION

WATER MANAGEMENT

1.7 million people benefited directly from projects that increased flood protection and availability of water for irrigation or domestic use

24 countries supported by UNEP in National Adaptation Programmes

In 2014 the Netherlands **supported water management** in **15 countries** of which **7** are marked as deltacountries

CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

4.7 million smallholder farmers became **more resilient to climate change**

The Netherlands launched the **global alliance** climate-smart agriculture, now backed by **75 countries** and organisations. Climate goal: to build resilience to climate change in agriculture

More sustainable management of a total of **1.8 million** hectares, of which **1.4 million** ha in Sub-Saharan Africa

Results Climate 2014

At the Copenhagen climate summit in 2009 (COP15), developed countries agreed to support developing countries in reducing CO_2 emissions (mitigation) and adapting to the inevitable effects of climate change. Building on its existing programmes, the Netherlands stepped up its efforts on climate. Since then it has supported projects with a total value of more than €1 billion in the fields of renewable energy, forestry, water management and climate-resilient agriculture. In 2014 €370 million was disbursed to climate-related projects[1].

Support for mitigation measures

Last year, the Promoting Renewable Energy Programme gave 2.6 million people access to clean energy. Since 2010, Dutch clean energy programmes have reached 16.7 million people in developing countries. Dutch supported multilateral development banks also play an important role in assisting developing countries with their transition to renewable energy. In 2014, the Netherlands supported projects by the Asian Development Bank and the International Finance Corporation which, taken together, reduced CO_2 emissions by an amount equivalent to taking five million cars off the road. In 2014 the World Bank helped 20 countries, such as South Sudan, Nigeria, Uganda and Rwanda, make structural changes to their energy sector so that renewable energy can compete with fossil fuels. The World Bank also assisted countries in reducing fossil fuel subsidies.

Sustainable land use and forest management are important in raising agricultural productivity and resilience and the earth's ability to absorb CO_2. According to the IUCN Ecosystem Alliance, 87,000 households adopted sustainable land practices as a result of projects supported by the Netherlands. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, communities planted trees to restore degraded lands or adopted sustainable plantation management methods. In 2014 the World Resources Institute launched Forest Watch (WRI), which attracted global attention. The instrument provides real-time global information on the state of forests and can be used to detect illegal burning. With a view to strengthening sustainable land governance, the Netherlands also supports programmes by the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and Tropenbos. Among the implementing partners of FLEGT are Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ghana, Liberia, Republic of the Congo, Indonesia. EU is currently negotiating with 9 other countries in Asia, Africa and Central America.

Support for adaptation

Temperature changes and extreme weather events impact on the safety of people in deltas and coastal areas and on conditions for agriculture. Dutch water management and food security programmes also address climate resilience to help people successfully adapt to the new reality. The dissemination of research on climate-smart practices was supported through the Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). This online resource helps decision-makers in developing countries design and deliver climate-compatible development.

Water management projects, including flood protection and freshwater for irrigation and domestic use, have directly benefited 1.7 million people. The Netherlands has also contributed to better flood protection for 900,000 people in Jakarta and 460,000 people in Bangladesh. In 13 other countries water was also a focal area of Dutch support, for example in Afghanistan, Benin, Burundi, Mali and Vietnam. In food security, some 4.7 million smallholders have learned how to use more climate-resilient farming methods. Some 1.4 million hectares are now more sustainably managed. Through community risk assessments and adaptation measures, the Partners for Resilience alliance, with the Netherlands Red Cross as lead party, has made half a million people in nine countries more resilient to natural hazards. For example, 84,000 Ethiopian farmers were provided with local, robust goat breeds and drought-resistant seeds and learned small-scale irrigation and soil conservation methods.

Climate negotiations

Only an ambitious international climate agreement can set the world on an economic path that will limit global warming to two degrees. At the 2014 climate summit in Lima, the Netherlands advocated greater flexibility in the future climate regime to enable all parties to sign the new UNFCCC agreement to be signed in Paris in December 2015.The Netherlands also called for a stronger focus on adaptation. The CDKN, financed by the Netherlands, helped train 350 climate negotiators from developing countries. The Netherlands joined the Global Delta Coalition, the Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance and the Tropical Forest Alliance. The Netherlands contributes its expertise to these alliances, which are all aimed at international technical cooperation on climate-related challenges.

1 *In reporting on climate finance, the Netherlands uses the OECD Rio markers*